

THE DAILY BEE.
E. ROSEWATER, Editor.
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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.
State of Nebraska,
County of Douglas,
I, Geo. B. Trevelick, Secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, do hereby certify that the actual circulation of The Bee for the week ending June 24, 1893, was as follows:

Sunday, June 19	26,000
Monday, June 20	25,727
Tuesday, June 21	25,727
Wednesday, June 22	25,689
Thursday, June 23	25,689
Friday, June 24	25,689
Saturday, June 25	25,689
Total	161,110

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THE BEE IN CHICAGO.
The Daily and Sunday Bee is on sale in Chicago at the following places:

- Palmer house.
- Grand Pacific hotel.
- Auriferous hotel.
- Great Northern hotel.
- Corn hotel.
- Relax hotel.
- Wells B. Sizer, 189 State street.

Wires of The Bee can be seen at the Nebraska building and the Administration building, Exposition grounds.

Average Circulation for May, 1893, 24,417

According to the free silver people Mexico ought to be the most prosperous nation on the continent; but she isn't.

EDWARD ATKINSON'S proposition to add another dollar to the tax on a barrel of beer has been received with unanimous silence in all parts of the country.

Now that the United States is shipping hay to Europe, where it commands ready sale at \$30 per ton, the tide of gold may reasonably be expected to turn this way again.

The Lincoln man who carried \$6,000 around in his pocket because he was afraid of the banks will not receive much sympathy from the public over the fact that he lost it in a negro dive.

The proposed rebellion of the farm hands in Kansas will be the most interesting strike on record, as it will affect a class of employers who have never yet realized the true relations between capital and labor.

For the first time in many months Omaha's report in the clearing house statement shows a decrease. To be sure, the figure is small, 5 per cent, but it is an evidence of the contraction business generally has undergone.

The bridge people evince a willingness to come at least half way on the 5-cent fare proposition. Their offer to sell commutation tickets is, of course, better than nothing, but it should be followed later by a simple 5-cent fare.

UNDER the decisions of the courts Omaha and Douglas county are entirely at the mercy of the assessors. Hereafter it is safe to say that more cases will be exercised in the choice of the assessors. None but honest and competent men should be elected.

IN ITS announcement of its coming Fourth of July celebration the Tammany society of New York alludes to itself as the "protector of the rights of the people." Tammany has been accused of a great many things, but no one has ever yet charged it with being a friend of any but its own kind of people.

THE member from the Little Pappio dodged the vote on the Union Pacific bridge assessment case before the County Board of Equalization. All other members voted the assessor's returns valid. The major must be in contemplation another Pacific coast junket in an observation car.

EX-SENATOR INGALLS of Kansas has pursued a somewhat erratic career ever since he was elbowed out of the United States senate by Peffer. His latest evidence of eccentricity is his proclamation that the country is on the verge of a great financial peril. As a senator Ingalls was brilliant, as a statesman out of a job he has been at least amusing, but as a professional alarmist he is tiresome.

THE highest rates of interest are usually paid in New York just before the 1st of July and then each January, by reason of the extensive demands from individuals and corporations to meet semi-annual interest and pay dividends. Now that these payments have been made for July we may look for an easier money market, although the general tendency may still continue to create an exceptional stringency.

THE taxpayers of Douglas county will be interested in a decision of the Nebraska supreme court handed down yesterday. Under the constitution every county is required to pay the expense of caring for its insane at the state asylum, but by a supplementary provision of the statutes the county is entitled to recover the costs of such maintenance from the estate of such insane persons or their relatives who are liable for their support. An attempt to recover such costs was resisted in the case of Douglas county against Baldwin, and in the lower court the county won the suit. The supreme court, however, reverses the judgment of the lower court on the grounds that the statutory provision covering the case is unconstitutional. Hereafter the taxpayers of the entire county will be compelled to share the expense of maintaining the insane at the state asylum. The decision will add several thousand dollars annually to the burden of the county every year.

AN EXTRA SESSION IN AUGUST.

The urgency of the financial situation, together with the pressure of public opinion, has induced the president to call congress in extra session a month earlier than he had proposed to do, and that body will meet in August instead of September. This matter was thoroughly discussed at meetings of the cabinet and undoubtedly the president also obtained outside advice from sources having his confidence, the weight of which, it is to be inferred, was favorable to calling an extra session at the earliest practicable date. The law requires thirty days notice of a special session of congress, so that August 7, the date agreed upon, which falls on Monday, is a convenient time, and the president will doubtless issue his proclamation at once.

There will be no objection from any source to this decision. On the contrary, men of all parties are agreed that it is most desirable for congress to enter upon the consideration of the financial conditions as soon as possible. It was a quite general opinion before the financial situation assumed the more serious phase due to the order stopping the free coinage of silver in India that it was unwise to postpone the meeting of congress until September, and this feeling has been greatly strengthened since. It is not improbable that the president has sympathized with this view, and that he was unwilling to call congress together earlier than the autumn for the reason that he did not feel any confidence that the majority of his party could be induced to adopt a wise financial policy. It is quite possible he felt that they needed a more extended practical experience of commercial and financial disaster in order to convert them to a sound view of what is essential to a sound and stable currency and to the maintenance of the nation's credit. But the exigency has become too urgent to admit of further unnecessary delay and the president has properly and wisely decided that congress shall meet as soon as it can be lawfully convened. Assembly in August it can be organized and ready for work by September.

It will hardly be profitable to indulge in conjectures as to what may be done. Very likely there will be a prolonged contest over any financial propositions that may be submitted. The indications are that the silver purchase law will be repealed, but whether unconditionally or not is a question. The immediate effect of the decision to call an extra session of congress in August will undoubtedly be reassuring to the country.

EXPERIMENTING ON THE POOR.

Charges of carelessness and wanton neglect have been made against Dr. Lanyon, county physician. The Bee has given both the complainants and Dr. Lanyon a fair and impartial hearing. Sifted down to the agreed facts we find that the county physician has seen fit to delegate the duties devolving on him upon a medical student. Whether the student is competent to administer to the sick who require medical attendance at the hands of the county physician or not, his employment in the capacity of deputy county physician is a flagrant violation of the law. The law regulating the practice of medicine in this state expressly forbids any person who is not a graduate of a legitimate medical school from acting in the capacity of surgeon or physician. It might be objectionable for a medical student to accompany the county physician on his visits to the sick, but the county physician subjects himself to the same penalties that the law imposes upon quacks if he knowingly permits a student to play doctor for his patients. The fact that these patients are for the most part too poor to pay for medical services or drugs affords no excuse for such malpractice. Quite the contrary, people who by reason of poverty are compelled to call upon the health officers of the city and county for medical aid are entitled to special care at the hands of the public. People who have means can choose their own physician, but people who are dependent must content themselves with the service of the physician who is chosen for them, whether they will or not.

The poor should not be subject to experiments for medical students because they are helpless, and the fact that the county physician cannot afford to neglect his private practice for the paltry salary he receives from the county affords no excuse for such practices. If the county physician does not consider himself sufficiently paid to attend to the calls made upon him by poor people, he should resign.

THE NATIONAL HEALTH.

The New York Academy of Medicine is engaged in a movement for the establishment of a National Board of Health, with headquarters in Washington. Other medical societies at different points have become interested in the project and at an early day after the meeting of congress a bill will be introduced providing for its organization, and a national system of quarantine. The proposition is an important one and interests every community throughout the country. The present system is glaringly defective, and it seems feasible to establish a system of defense against invading epidemic that could be administered without the clash of authority that so frequently occurs under the present method, between national and state officials. The board as devised by the projectors is to co-operate with the state and municipal authorities in the matter of sanitary improvement, and is to be presided over by a physician whose tenure of office shall only be terminated by death, misadventure or inefficiency. Its executive committee is to be chosen by the president of the United States, from the state and territorial representatives, and in addition is to have as members the surgeons general of the army, navy, and marine hospital service. The body of the board is to consist of a representative of the medical profession of each state and territory, appointed by the president for a term of not less than six years. The board is to meet in Washington not often than once in two years, unless specially convened in some great emergency. The proposed bill also bestows upon the board legislative,

judicial and executive powers of an independent character subject to the approval of the president of the United States. As a result of this legislative power "a national sanitary code should be constructed," as the requirements of the service may demand. It is this feature of the proposition that is likely to provoke the most serious controversy. It would seem as though congress could enact all needed statutes to bring about efficient quarantine. The proposed board may be highly effective in devising and carrying out national sanitary measures without becoming a medical legislature, nor is it likely that such powers as are sought could be granted in conformity with the constitution.

Dr. T. Mitchell Prudden, an eminent medical scientist, suggests a far more practical method for the organization of a national board of this character. He would have it organized in the Treasury department, and consist primarily of "an executive board of trained sanitarians under a competent head, which, in co-operation with the marine hospital service, and, if desirable, with the medical services of the army and navy, should perform all those far-reaching functions in the interest of the national health which the federal government alone could safely and effectively assume. An advisory board composed of physicians and sanitarians of experience and established repute, from different sections of the country, selected by the president and confirmed by the senate, should be called in council by the executive force of the bureau in deciding upon the general scope and nature of the work to be done at all times, and be ready to sustain them in times of danger."

There can be no doubt of the authority of the government to assume the powers and duties here involved without needless discussion in congress. In other countries national health departments have long been established and experience demonstrates their efficiency in preventing the dissemination of disease.

AN INTERNATIONAL CLEARING HOUSE.

Among the suggestions made at the monetary congress at Chicago the plan of an international clearing house was, perhaps, not the least worthy of attention, granting that it would be practicable. The author of this suggestion believes, with many of the ablest financiers of the country, that the quantity of gold in the world is not sufficient to transact the business of the world, and his proposition is that all the principal nations combine in establishing a basis upon which the two metals should be coined. An international clearing house, which is an essential part of his plan, would equalize the distribution of the two metals among the nations adopting the plan according to their business and readjust the basis of coinage when necessary. He does not think the United States should carry the silver burden alone and he holds that England, with its extensive commercial relations in India, is as much interested in maintaining a fair silver standard as the United States.

This plan of an international clearing house for the more equal distribution of the money metals among the nations was suggested before the action stopping the free coinage of silver in India and its claim to consideration is probably somewhat diminished by that action, but the silver problem is not yet, by any means, definitely settled, and it is not necessary to dismiss from consideration any proposition of a practical character intended to help to a solution of the problem. There are two obvious difficulties in the way of an international clearing house, one being that the nations of Europe, whose acquiescence would be necessary to the success of the plan, evidently do not want to do anything for encouraging the use of silver, but rather seem to desire to get rid of it.

Of course, an international clearing house that did not include England and Germany would amount to nothing for the purpose contemplated by such an institution, and, of course, there is no chance at present of those countries seriously considering a proposition of this nature. Another difficulty is that such an institution, to be fully effective, would have to have the sanction and, perhaps, also, the supervision of the governments under some form of mutual arrangement, and it is not clear that this would be practicable, at any rate so far as the United States is concerned. While our government may enter into an agreement with other governments as to the ratio upon which gold and silver shall be coined, that being the object in view in calling the international monetary conference, we do not know where it would find the authority to enter into any arrangement for regulating the distribution of the two metals among the nations. That is a matter which seems to be clearly distinct from the functions and powers of the general government. Still, as already remarked, the idea is not altogether unworthy of attention and is referred to upon the supposition that it may interest bankers and financiers who are at this time earnestly considering every suggestion bearing upon the great financial problem.

A STATE LIQUOR MONOPOLY.

Today the state of South Carolina will engage in the liquor business and become the only legal dispenser of wines and liquors within that commonwealth. The innovation is made under a law passed by the last legislature, which provides in substance for the closing of all bars in private restaurants and saloons. The act requires the establishment of dispensaries in counties where the majority of the freeholder voters may petition for them, the number of such dispensaries being limited to ten in the county of Richland, three in each of the other counties of the state. A commissioner is appointed by the governor, who is to sell liquors to be dispensed at 50 per cent profit over net cost. The retail business is to be guarded by a county board of control, while the governor, comptroller general and attorney general constitute a state board having a general supervisory character, to make rules and regulations, to make a list of the names of the proprietors of such dispensaries, and to be dispensed over state bars, and druggists

who use alcohol must buy of the dispensaries at prescribed prices. Railroads cannot carry other than state liquors and in case of violation every one connected with such carriage is held to be liable to punishment.

A dispatch of a day or two ago from Columbia reported that the state liquor dispensary was in full blast filling orders, and that it was expected the new system would be inaugurated at the appointed time, July 1, in about sixteen out of the thirty-five counties. Governor Tillman, to whom the innovation is largely due, has for some time been busy getting his force of constables thoroughly organized and instructed in the secret spy work which they are to perform. The governor is reported as saying that nobody but himself and the state liquor commissioner will know more than half of the constables appointed. There is a good deal of feeling against this feature of the new system and it is believed that it will result in trouble in many localities. It is estimated that the assumption by the state of a monopoly of the liquor business will retire from \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000 now invested in that business, which has heretofore been legalized by the state and will throw 5,000 persons out of employment. Naturally the people who will thus be thrown out of business are disposed to fight the law and undoubtedly its validity will be tested in the courts. Most of the men engaged in the liquor business propose to store their stock and await developments, while others will convert their places of business into billiard rooms and restaurants, dispensing only such beverages as pop, mineral waters and seltzer.

The dispensary law was a compromise between high license and prohibition and the operation of the unique experiment will be watched with curious interest. Governor Tillman has expressed the opinion that the law will be highly beneficial in one respect at least. It will enable the people of South Carolina to get a better quality of liquors than ever before.

The damage done to the historic fields of Gettysburg is irreparable. The cutting and blasting for the new railroad tracks has been carried through the fields of the second and third days' battles, through the rocks of the Devil's Den and onto Round Top. The rocks on the historic points which were heaped with the dead and dying and stained with the blood of the union soldiers have been blasted out until the entire character of the spot has been effaced. Probably no other civilized nation on the globe would permit the desecration of so historic a field for mere dollars and cents.

IT WILL be strange, if the ignorance and officiousness of the Columbian guards do not plunge the United States government into complications with some of the fire-eating South American republics. The Paraguayan exhibit has been permanently closed because of the arrest of the commissioner by a guard on a trivial pretext.

A Funny Sight, Probably.
Cleveland Leader.

It would be a funny sight to see the democratic duo business under Tom Reed's rules, yet that is what is coming if present democratic opinion can be taken as an indication.

The Fates Forbid.
Louisville Courier-Journal.

Here is a scientist who says that women with beards are rapidly increasing. And why not? In these days when so many women are aping masculinity the law of evolution would hardly hold good if it did not take into account the fact that women develop beards upon the faces of our lady men.

Hold On to a Good Thing.
Cincinnati Commercial.

People who have good investments should hold on to them. Those who have surplus funds should, instead of locking them up, invest them in the stock market. It is a perfectly safe way. We are living in a great country. The foundations are broad and strong, and those who suspect that it is going to fall are fools. They are numbered with the most silly class of fools.

Uncertainty the Cause.
Cincinnati Commercial.

The existing disturbance in business is due to uncertainty far more than to any other cause. This is the chief reason for the result of elections in 1891 and 1892. Put this in your pipe and smoke it. It now remains for the democratic party in power and for the republicans to assemble to determine the country ability to improve upon republican policy. But action should not be delayed. Uncertainty is far more damaging than facts.

Railroads Must Respect the Public Rights.
Tulsa Bartonian.

The new maximum freight rate law in Nebraska goes into effect August 1 and the railroads are doing of late to encourage the public to take advantage of the law by offering rebates on the branches, giving as their excuse that they cannot afford to keep up the former service under the new law. The Bartonian takes no stock in their excuse. The fact of the matter is the railroads have so much business on their main lines that they can't get cars fast enough to handle the immense traffic and so make the smaller fry low suffer in consequence. The Union Pacific and the Burlington are the roads involved in this difficulty. But the people of the state have rights which the Bartonian says should be respected, if not now, they will be by and by.

Mistakes Will Count This Year.
Albany Republican.

A supreme judge must be elected in this state this fall, and the republicans can do no better than to nominate Samuel Maxwell, of Fremont. Then, if they are defeated, it will not be for lack of a worthy candidate for that high office. The old politicians of the party must not longer blind themselves to the real needs of this progressive young state. An opportunity is now presented for the young republicans of the state to revolutionize the ways of doing business in the state convention. Enough mistakes have been made in the past to swamp even a stronger organization than the republican party in Nebraska. It is high time that there should be a change of base, and the party brought still more in line with the best interests of the people. Let the wise politicians retire to the rear and stay there.

The Duty of Governor Crouse.
Dodge County Leader.

As Governor Crouse has been ignored by the penitentiary gang, as he has no use for state charges, he would do well to perform his duty as governor by bringing their source of revenue into the courts. The contract they have been working under has been only in name a contract. The legislature has extended the contract stopped outside its powers when it extended it beyond its term of office. The Governor has on several occasions pointed this out, and it now calls the attention of Governor Crouse to the illegal contract. The governor is the proper person to bring before the courts the existence of this illegal contract held by the penitentiary contractors, which will cost the state \$200,000 a year. The Governor has a source of revenue from the free-booters the state capital may be purged of the gang of thieves that is making it hard for honest officials to do business there. It is the duty of Governor Crouse to do this, and there is no doubt but it would be a pleasure for him to put a stop to the stealing from the state.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

The leaders of the French socialists have been alarmed at the unpatriotic utterances of some of their followers. These delinquencies have been pretty frequent and pretty bold of late, and are now being disavowed by those who are working for the political success of the socialist party in the coming general elections. They feel that such sentiments are very ill-timed, to say the least, and must be much chagrined if a chauvinistic appeal against the socialists should succeed in winning some of their Parliamentary seats away from them. The audacious resolution, for example, recently adopted by a labor union that "a German enemy of capital is a better friend than a French capitalist," may be very true, but is not a good platform upon which to go to an intensely anti-German election. No more helpful to the socialists, politically, are the performances of the bolder spirits at Roubaix, where the municipal government is now in their control. In their public meetings and processions in that city cries of "A bas la patrie!" and "Vive la Prusse!" have been heard far too often to need the socialist political chiefs. Accordingly they are now affirming that those unpatriotic shouts were really uttered by agents of the police and that there really is no better patriot in the world, if you look at him narrowly, than an "international socialist." So far did their anxiety and alarm go over the imprudence of their own men that they summoned a big meeting at Roubaix on July 1, to resolve to recall that they were the champion haters of Germany and the noblest of patriots.

The triumphal entry of Prince and Princess Ferdinand of Bulgaria into Sofia the other day seems to have been a pageant of remarkable magnificence for that part of the world. In describing it one London correspondent writes: "The trumpeters of the Prince's Life guards, the outriders, coachmen and footmen, with liveries of the Louis Quinze pattern in black, gold and silver, the colors of the prince and in blue and red, the colors of the princess, the Montenegrin carriages, in their gorgeously colored national garb, and the squadrons of Life guards, with waving plumes—these were sufficiently splendid, but they were outdone by the royal equipages, not less than ten in number. The most admired of all was the state coach of the prince and princess, in black and gold, lined with yellow satin and drawn by six beautiful brown horses."

At the entrance of the prince and princess, and wearing plumes of ostrich feathers. In keeping with the magnificence displayed by the court, the citizens of Sofia had done their best in the way of decorations to impart to the Via Triumphalis, extending about a mile and a quarter, a rich Oriental character. The finest eastern carpets and tapestries, of gold brocade, and precious embroidered fabrics were hung out from balconies and windows or used to decorate walls. As to flowers, wagon loads had been brought from France, Austria, Italy, and southern Bulgaria. Numberless bouquets were presented to the princess and strewn on the road, and while the royal procession was passing, the ladies who, according to the Oriental fashion of dividing the sexes, lined one side, while the men lined the other, never ceased throwing flowers. The enthusiasm of the women, indeed, equaled, if it did not exceed, that from the opposite side of the street, the burrahs from the natives on either side being mingled with the hoofs and elms and evas from the foreign residents all about the route. No similar excitement of a popular character has ever before been known in the Bulgarian capital."

The latest figures of the British Board of Trade for the month of May indicate a revival in the foreign trade of the country.

Ever since the year 1880 England's trade with foreign countries has been uniformly decreasing. It fell from 749,000,000 in that year to 744,000,000 in 1891 and to 713,000,000 in 1892, showing a falling off of 36,000,000 in two years. Month by month the same story of decline continued to be told, and it was not until last May that there was a favorable change in the tide. Great Britain's imports from abroad 21,800,000 worth more in May this year than in May, 1892. Moreover, the exports of British and Irish produce last month exceeded in value those of a twelve-month ago by rather more than \$38,000, while the foreign and colonial merchandise exported was worth \$353,000 more than in the corresponding month of last year. In short, the aggregate foreign trade (imports and exports) in May this year, exceeded that of the previous May by considerably more than £200,000,000 sterling. This represents an improvement of fully 4 per cent on the month—£61,604,631 in May, 1893, as against £29,411,154 in May, 1892. Notwithstanding the improvement in the foreign trade for the first five months of the present year shows a serious decline as compared with the same period in 1892. The decline amounts to over £18,500,000 sterling. There is, therefore, a great deal of lost ground to be made up in the remaining seven months, if the record for 1893 is to equal that of last year.

The correspondent of the London Times at Widin says: "The absence of all opposition on the part of the Bulgarian clergy to the recent change of the constitution, which permits the successor to the throne to be of another creed than the orthodox faith, is a remarkable and instructive feature in the present situation. Had such a proposal been made during the earlier years of the principality it could hardly have been carried out, even by a statesman of M. Stamboloff's courage and resource. The priests were at that time the political as well as the spiritual guides of the people. But M. Stamboloff has lately on more than one occasion taught the priesthood that in matters of state there must be no division of authority. When some three years ago the holy synod showed a refractory disposition, he dismissed its members to their homes with a warning which has not been forgotten. Moreover, as the government controls the incomes of the higher clergy, it possesses the means of enforcing its decisions. It is also evident that a spirit of patriotism and confidence in the future of the country is gradually supplanting the old veneration for Russia which dominated the clergy during the days of Turkish rule. The priests undoubtedly felt some consternation when the proposals of the government were first announced last November, but when once they were convinced that the only object of these proposals was the consolidation of a national dynasty, they relinquished all opposition. The only exception was Archbishop Clement of Timovo. This intriguing prelate, who at one time played an important role in Bulgarian politics, has now lost whatever influence he formerly enjoyed."

A considerable sensation has been created at Rome by the admission in Parliament on the part of the minister of foreign affairs that he had taken upon himself to place King Humbert in possession of the foreign office cipher, by means of which the sovereign is now enabled to communicate directly with the Italian envoys abroad, without the knowledge or cognizance of his foreign minister, who, however, remains as heretofore, responsible to the legislature for the conduct of the foreign policy of Italy. It seems that ever since the king of Sardinia was forced by his subjects to transmute a rule from an absolute monarchy into a constitutional government, the kings

of the house of Savoy have been kept in ignorance of the foreign office cipher, the object being to prevent their meddling with the foreign affairs of the nation behind the back of their ministers, and the present foreign minister has been severely blamed both in and out of Parliament and in the public press for the subservience and weakness of which he has rendered himself guilty.

PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Hoke Smith and the Georgia watermelon are rival managers of the interior department.

"Get a move on you" is no longer proper in blue circles. The modern rendering is "Get a klypso on you."

The Galkwa of Baroda, now enroute for Chicago, manages to make both ends meet on \$7,500 a year.

Although the hungry are averse to greatness, they would not object to having an office thrust upon them.

It is given out confidentially that the Chicago blizzard is a bare imitation. Still, people might stop to wonder things.

A law suit begun in an English court 152 years ago was ended the other day. Neither the plaintiff nor defendant protested.

The population controversy in the Twin cities is growing warm. St. Paul's latest move is order a census of unlicensed dogs.

Colts P. Huntington, although over 70 years old, is as regular in his attention to business as when he conducted the hardware store in Sacramento where the foundation of his fortune was laid.

San Francisco is again at the proceedings of the duke of Newcastle. The duke carries around with him a small menagerie, including a racoon which he picked up in this city, an owl which was given to him by Omaha, and a pair of pet squirrels which he purchased in Denver. These animals have the freedom of the duke's household, and accompany him when he goes abroad for an airing.

COOLING DRAUGHTS.
Acheson Globe: Anything that would be needed at home is considered a huge joke at a picnic.

Lowell Courier: The farmer's way of heading off the enemies of the orchard—spray without ceasing.

Philadelphia Times: The hammock doesn't look nearly so far as it used to.

Noodle—No, but it goes much faster.

Chicago Record: "How do you know that Dr. Gullum is the best physician in the city?" "Because his prices are the highest."

Chester News: No, my son, the chief marshal is not nine-tenths of the procession, though he thinks he is.

Philadelphia Record: Ribbs—Colonel Bloodfield's old war traits still cling to him. Ribbs—How old are you, Colonel?

Ribbs—Dined with him last night and he gave the water no quarter.

Galveston News: The tramp with his small bundle might get along much better if he did not have his resources tied up.

Buffalo Courier: Upstreet—Hallo! I didn't know you were a bicyclist. How long have you been riding? B. Hinner—Bout two weeks, and on.

Washington Star: "Cholly Bribb seems to have a good deal of trouble in killing time." "I don't wonder, and I don't wonder at it. Cholly hasn't energy enough to kill a mosquito, let alone time."

New York Sun: "Papa," said Johnny Cunnio, "I wonder if the mother tongue is called the father tongue?"

"I tell you another time, Johnny," replied Mr. Cunnio in a low, hoarse voice, "where Mrs. Cunnio was sitting when earshot."

SHE IS THINK AGAIN.
New York Press.

July hangs her banner in the air. Now freely flows the perspiration, and now the sun to the beach repair. For summer bathing and flirtation.

Now grander is the flowery plain. Than stately halls or splendid palaces. And the summer girls are out to play. In crimson, pink and yellow galleons.

LIZIE AND BABY.
Eugene Field.

I wonder of all women in the world, Lizie, why you went out To theaters and concerts where it is things the papers talk about. Do other women fret and stew. Like they were born crucified. Fretting a shadow on their brow. With wonderin' of the baby cried?

Now, Lizie knows that gran'ma's the one to see that everything is right; Yet Lizie thinks that gran'ma's care is better than a mother's care. Yet what an art to answer when she kind of digests by the side. An' asks me every now an' then "I wonder of the baby cried?"

Seems like she seen two little eyes A-peekin' from their mother's side. Seems like she learn the pleasin' cry. Or she thinks up all the while; An' she goes on and on and on. An' though she allus tries to hide The truth, she'll rather stay to huz Than wonder of the baby cried?

Yes, wimmen folks is all alike. By Lizie you kin judge the rest; There never was a little tyke But that his mother loved him best. An' next to him what I be, I'd wish to be the mother of a child. I'd wish to be that croakin' wif, With Lizie wonderin' of I cried.

INGALLS ON THE SITUATION.

OMAHA, June 30.—To the Editor of The Bee: In your paper there appears a dispatch from Toledo regarding the views of J. J. Ingalls on the financial situation, and among other things he is credited with the following:

Mr. Ingalls does not subscribe to the republican theory that the financial stress is due to the accession of democrats to power. He says President Cleveland and his cabinet are running the finances of the country under laws passed by the republican congress, and that responsibility without a single act of legislation by the democratic congress is absurd. To his notion, President Cleveland is a republican in all intents and purposes, save his tariff ideas, and, so far, he has shown himself to be a pretty good republican on that question.

Now I do not presume to say, or even intimate, that I am able intellectually to measure words with a man of Mr. Ingalls' caliber, but it seems to me that this should not go unanswered. Let me ask why the prosperity that attended the republican administration is due to the democrats' degradation into a financial panic within sixty days of the accession of democracy to power. Let me ask again, what are the democrats there for? Why don't the great stuffed prophet call congress together and do something? Will Mr. Ingalls pretend to say the dropping of the gold reserve held by the \$100,000,000 limit was due to republican legislation, and if so, why did not Cleveland profit by the republican example and prevent this thing, which has been one of the greatest, if not the greatest, factor in destroying confidence among capitalists. The answer is plain. Mr. Cleveland was too much of a lawyer that issuing bonds to hold up the reserve would hurt the party. In other words they would ruin the commercial interests of the country rather than the party. I believe the voters of the country will show their disapproval of this, another of the series of democratic blunders, at the next national election.

The assertion that Cleveland is a pretty good republican induces me to add that on the same line of reasoning he is also a pretty good democrat. It occurs to me that the ex-senator has his weather eye on the democratic camp.

Onsenavon.

HE'S OUR HUCKLE BERRY.